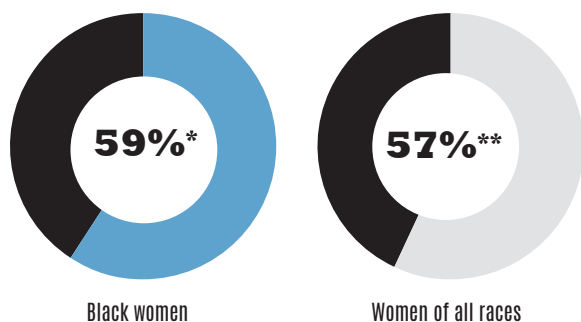


BLACK WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE

Today, more Black women are participating in the labor force and have seen their earnings increase over time. Black women are nearly twice as likely to be the sole breadwinner for their families.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Black women are more likely to be employed or looking for work



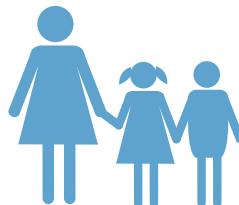
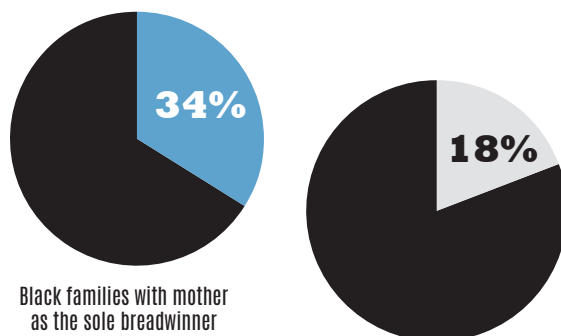
75% of Black women with children under 18

were in the labor force compared with **70%** of all mothers with children under 18.

* up from 49% in 1972
** up from 44% in 1972

BREADWINNER MOTHERS*

Black working mothers are more likely to be the sole breadwinners for their families**



* Includes all families with only one woman employed.
** Based on families with children under 18.

EARNINGS*

Black women's earnings have increased at a higher rate over time

Black women's earnings

increased by **75%**,

from \$19,477 in 1967, to \$34,089 in 2013**,

compared to a **55% increase** in earnings for

women of all races

over this period, from \$25,307 to \$39,157.

* Based on median annual earnings of workers 15 years and older who worked full-time and year round, including the self-employed, 2013 constant dollars.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

** Black Alone after 2002



WOMEN'S BUREAU
United States Department of Labor

dol.gov/wb

Black women still face a stark wage gap and are more likely to work in lower paid occupations. Raising the minimum wage, ensuring equal pay, and creating access to high-growth occupations with higher earnings will greatly impact the lives of Black women and their families.

THE WAGE GAP*

Black women are more likely to have lower earnings

Compared to:

All women **13% ▼** (\$5,068 less annually)



Black men **17% ▼** (\$6,773 less annually)



White men **33% ▼** (\$16,452 less annually)



*Based on 2013 median annual earnings of workers 15 years and older who worked full-time and year round, including the self-employed.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau



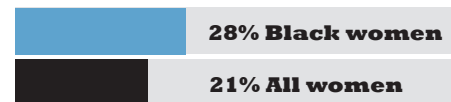
OCCUPATIONS



Employed Black women are more likely than All women to work in the lowest paying occupational category*...

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

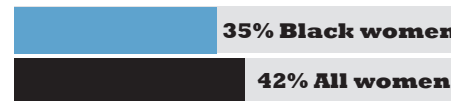
*\$461/week



...and less likely to work in the highest paying occupational category.**

MANAGEMENT, PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

**\$981/week



*Based on women's median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers, excludes the self-employed.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

HIGH GROWTH OCCUPATIONS*

Black women are less likely to work in high growth occupations with higher earnings**...



median weekly earnings **\$1,368**

Black women are **3 times less** likely than men to work in computer and mathematical occupations

growth rate **18%**



median weekly earnings **\$756**

Black women are **45 times less** likely than men to work in construction and extraction occupations

growth rate **21%**

...and they are more likely to work in high growth occupations with lower earnings**....

growth rate **28%**

Black women are **16 times more** likely than men to work in healthcare support occupations



median weekly earnings **\$498**

growth rate **21%**

Black women are **4 times more** likely than men to work in personal care and service occupations



median weekly earnings **\$487**

* Growth rates are based on 2012-2022 projections. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Projections Program

** Based on median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers, excludes the self-employed (both sexes combined).
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

DATA NOTES

- Data on All women refers to the average for women of all races combined
- Data is based on the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over (unless otherwise noted)
- Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, 2014 annual averages (unless otherwise noted)